YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

Flight of the Rebel

Occupation of Their Immense Works by General McClellan.

CAPTURE OF GLOUCESTER

Our Gunboats Gone Up the York River.

All Our Cavalry and Flying Artillery, Supported by Infantry, Pursuing the Rebels.

Ammunition, Camp Equipage, Heavy Ordnance Abandoned by the Insurgents.

THE NEW REBEL LINE OF DEFENCE:

THE CHICKAHOMINY,

WASHINGTON, May 4-12 20 P. M. The following report has just been received from

Yorktown was evacuated last night.

Our troops now occupy the enemy's works.

they could not destroy for fear of being B. S. SANFORD,

Military Supervisor.

May 4-0 A. M. To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-

We have the ramparts

We hold the entire I ne of his works, which the engiers report as being very strong.

transport by water up to West Point to-day.

No time shall be lost.

The gunboate have gone up York river. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also it

I shall push the enemy to the wall

G. B. MCCLELLAN.

OB. EDWIN M. STARTON, Secretary of War:-

JOHN E. WOOL, Major Genera

The Press Despatches родолителя, Анну он тин Розомас, Мну 4—10 А. М.

been left in their works, after being spiked, together

A negro who was left in the town states that the rebel

Several deserters-have succeeded in running into our ines. One of them, a very intelligent man, originally have been constructed, states that the rebels evacewing to the near approach of our parallels, covering the immense siege works of our mon; that they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James

The order was given to evacuate by General Johnsto on Thursday, to commence the following morning. to have most strenuously opposed the measure, stating if they could not whip the federals here there was no

rised at Forktown on Wednesday, and minutely examined the works of General McClellan, when he is supposed to have mended the abandonment of the rebel w

The deserters all agree in stating that their troops were very much demoralised and disheartened when the order to evacuate was made public, as they all antici-pated having an engagement at that point. They also agree that the rebels had one hundred thousand men on the peninsula, together with four hundred pieces of field

back to Chickshoming creek, beyond Williamsburg, where it is expected they will make a stand.

Immediately on the facts of the evacuation becomin known, the troops were endered under arms, and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the

A large force, under command of General Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are in the advance, and will probably some up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they ramain near Williamsburg. The gunboate bave passed above Yorktown, and are

now.abelling the shore on the way.up. ¡Bollowing them is a large steamer and vessels leaded with troops, who will effect a landing—probably Gen. Franklin's division. Magredor swore he was "not afraid of McClellan, if Lee

General Jameson and Colonel Samuel Black were the that occurred was the killing of two men and wounding of three by the explosion of a concealed shell within the

memy's works.

The following are their names. They delonged to

George McFarland.

Sergond James Smith, Frederick Skeick and Lawren

Burns.
The works are very extensive, and show that they rere designed by scientific engineers.

An official re, ort just made to headquarters shows that the enemy left sevenly-one guns on the works.

At Gloucester Pol. I the guns and ordnance stores were

Another deserter has just come in, and reports that Jeff. Davis come with Lee on Wednesday last, and ofter a consultation with the most pre wittent officert, all agreed to the evacuation except Magrader

THE EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

The Flight of the Rebel Army---Strategic Points Around Yorktown and Richmond.



READQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4, 1862. It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements by steamers from Richmond on Thursday last, but did not isombark them. Their soldiers are badly demoralized

road, on which they are retreating, they have buried torpedoes and persussion shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

General Joseph Johnston's baggage has just been cap-

D. B. Lathrop, telegraph operator, has been mortally

Another torpedo, attached to a thirteen inch shell, has ast been discovered in the telegraph office. ther Special Army Correspondence.

Great Delight of the Troops on Receiving the News from New Orleans-Signs of a "Skedaddle" by the Rebels, de.

The news of the capture of New Orleans has just reached us. The troops are wild with delight, as they e that it must have the effect to dampen the arder of the fee before us. Should this army succeed, as they on this peninsula, Halleck's trumph in the South, with New Orleans in our possession, as a basis for increased offensive operations, it is hard to perceive how the bogus government of Jeff. Davis can continue its even present

To-day our batteries from left to right have been play ing at intervals upon the enemy, without, up to this time, receiving a return of the compliment. From the unusual science manifested by the rebels, it is believed by many here that they are evacuating at least their

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4, 1862.
The news received here this morning of the evacuation of Yorktown took everybody by surprise. For some days we have had evidence of the intention of the enemy rival of the news it was quickly circulated on shore and through the fleet, and the greatest excitement was

The intelligence of the ovacuation of Yorktown has cocanioned mingled surprise, excitement and rejoicing, and inteprified the public intell to-hear further respecting the movements of the Army of the Potomac.

Some of these who ment freely criticise affairs in that quarter-had predicted this event. The friends and opponents of General McClellan differ widely in opinion, while others are disposed to wait and judge the merits of the

The Howling of the Abolitionists.

Washington, May 4, 1862.
The news from Forktown this evening has produced ski excitement. The ovacuation of the position by the rebels has taken every one by surprise. Catif the arrival of this intelligence even the most rancorous of the Yorktown would be carried only by a most desporate McClollen without stint for allowing the sabels to fortify | our that it was bloodless he peninseld, and openly predicted the defeat of our

army there. They insisted that Gen. McDowellshould be nesigned to a separate command, in order that he might go to Richmond with some portion of our army, as it was single inch without the risk of losing his whole army To night, with astonishing versatility, these same men are ridiculing and denouncing McClellan for having driven the one hundred thousand rebels from their intrench ments without a battle, and accomplished the capture of Yorktown without the less of thousands of lives. Now they profess to have known all the time that there was ne rebel army at Yorktown, and that McClellan might have gone on to Richmond long ago without a contest the rebels have only fallen back to Willfamsburg, and that it was always intended by them that the great bat the of the campaign should be fought there. It is deciared that information was received long ago that th strongest rebei works are at Williamsburg, and it is their of our gunboats. These bloodthirsty radicals, who can not appreciate a victory unless wen at the expense of may and will probably find that they have failen back from their position in regard to Yorktown only to be more severely mortified by the failure of their predictions as to Williamsburg. The opinion of the best formed men here is that the abandonment of Yorktow is virtually an abandonment of the contest on the part of the rebels, and a preliminary to the disbanding of their Eastern srmy. If they cannot make a stand at York-town they can do so nowhere else. At that point their ces were complete. Warwick river, with its natu raland artificial obstructions to the advance of an army tween it and Yorktown. It would have been necessar pass through this narrow gap in their advance. Both flanks of the robel army were perfectly protected by the defences at the mouth of James river on one side, and by the fortifications at Yorktown and the rebel army it was necessary for General McClellan to land a ferce in Mob Jack bay and attack the forts at Gloucester Point in the rear Preparations for this movement had been made, but it involved desperate fighting, while the grand assessult was going on in front to force the defences between Yorktown and the giuice of Warrick river. In falling back to Williamsburg they leave their loit flank outirely exposed to a flank or even a rear attack from our forces from some point on York river, where they may be landed under cover of a half dozen of our gunboats After Yorkiown there is no spot on the penin suln where the rebels can have half the chance for a suc cornful defence; besides, there is no better position to which they can retreat. Richmond, with its three taneously on all sides by a combination of the Union force now threatening it. These who have studied most closely the position regard the evacuation of Yorktown as an rejoice that it has been attained without the immense pen of life and blood that was anticipated. It makes

the radical box lers are, however, degunting the peo-

ple by the violence of their barangues and denunciations in hotel corridors and at street corners. The peo-ple and the government rejoice that the end has been so quickly and easily attained. It might have been done a week ago with the loss of five thousand valuable lives, It was done to-day without the loss of a single one.

THE LINE OF THE CHICKAHOMINY.

[From the Richmond Examiner, April 23. Republishe from the New York HERALD of May 1.1 The clouds of war thicken each moment. The enemy are pouring large forces into the Valley of the Rappa-hannock from several directions. McCleilan is reported to have despatched a body of troops up the Rappahan-nock from the bay to reinforce McDowell's division at Fredericksburg. A citizen of Fauquier, who arrived yesterday, reports a large army as advancing from War from the valley to Gordonsville before Banks, who fol men. If Banks and McDowell should combine their divi-sions, which is probably their purpose, Richmond would

m-et these approaching columns, and it is very probable that a decirive baltle may be fought north of Richmond before that on the Peninsula has transpired. Our best fightin generals have pursued the policy of giving the enemy superior forces. This was the tactics of Jackson at Wintactics again before failing back behind the line of the

The effort of the enemy will doubtless be to effect junction of his forces under Banks and McDowell somewhere in the county of Louisa or Caro. columns in his front. This done, the instincts of the man will, doubtless, induce him to offer a bottle. Our Corinth is on the Chickahominy, and our Shiloh somewhere in advance in Caroline or Louisa. We should not be surprised at hearing within a week of a fierce battle on this advanced (heatre, wherever it may be.

We angur well for the result of any engagement that may come off in that region of country. The enemy will be far from his water base of operations. He will be compelled to meet us on equal terms in every respect except his superior numbers, and we can manage pretty heavy odds of these. A soldier accounted in a soldier's satisfactory way for our yielding at last in one of our best part of the time, and as long as we could fight, and we should have whipped them all the time if they had not "out reinforced" until there was no end to them. They got the better of us en the second day at Shiloh, simply by this precess of "out reinforcing" us, which their proximity to the river enabled them to do. If they come in upon us as far as Caroline or Louisa, they will be so far from their water transportation that this favorite plan of "out reinforcing" will be impracticaodds only will they hold against us. The men that fight and are whipped one day, will have to fight and be

forward to engage our troops, worn and weary with a day's exertion and excitement, as on other occasions.

It is not for us to disulge the number of our own troops that are concentrating on the lines north of Richmond. Suffice it to say that we believe them to be ample to withstand and repulse the enemy. There is this further encouraging feature of the campaign in that direction—namely that both Generals Jackson and Ewell have the repu tation of being fighting generals. Earnest and vigorous work on our side is all that is wanted. Dispute every mile of the road, sell every foot of territory for blood, i the true tactics. The sage policy of the back track may do very well at times, and the virtue of spades and sand bags may be very great in the proper place; but here is or engineering and dirt digging. That country, too offers many battle fields; and, as this war at last must be decided by battles, better that they should be fought promptly and bravely than postponed to more convenicht seasons and localities.
If Richmond is to fall by the want of valor in troops

or conduct in generals, it may as well fall this month a he next; and if the enemy is to be driven, beaten and disgraced from our soil, far better that it should be done

when they have freshly entered than after they have ruined the country by a long occupation of it. We lose more by delay than they do. Their expenses go on, whether their armies are within our territery or hanging upon our borders. We lose thousands of dollars in value every day the marauders remain in our milest.

The strategy of the back track is a very costly one to us. It exhausts the pocket, it crashes the heart of the country. The wear and tear of feeling it entails is fearful. It protracts the work of ruin, it intensifies and prolongs indefinitely the agents of exite, which is the citien's living death. Invarion should be the signal of bloody and desperate work—of flerce encounter and wrathful blows—not of cold strategy and impossible official policy.

NEWS FROM THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. The Latest Direct from the Passes Movements of General Butler.

Important Report of the Operations of Major General Butler in the Department of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }

the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:-Sir-I have the honor to report my safe arrival at Ship Island on the 21st of March, after a series of casquities, set forth in my last report from Port Royal, to the General commanding the army, but from thence had no further

For three days after my arrival a storm prevented the landing of either troops or stores. Upon consultation with Flag Officer Farragut, I was informed by him that he would probably be able to more in seven days. Accordingly, by dint of the measurement of the entertainment of the measurement of the entertainment of the measurement of the advance—to be at once supported by the remainder of my dispensable to be at once supported by the remainder of my dispensable to be at once supported by the remainder of my dispensable to be at the s

a d shall re-embark to-morrow, and shall sail for the head of the passes, when I am informed that the savy will be ready for operations. I have pleasure is reporting the safe arrival of all the troops assigned to this department. The last regiment from the North arrived last night—the comecticus Thirteenth Volunteers—except Nims' battery, the only drilled corps of artillery given me, which had for some unexplained reason been de ained at Fortrees Money. During my enforced dollar by shinwreck, General

Major General BUTLER.
GEORGE C. STRONG, Assistant Adjutant General.

Our Key West Correspondence.

The United States ship Nightingale arrived here today after the quick run of forty hours from the Head of Nightingale reports that Fiag Officer Farragut and Comand Fort St. Philip, on Saturday, April 19, 1862, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

General B. F. Butler and staff, with troops, were at Pass-a-l'Outre, trying to find the entrance.

The Nightingale sails te-morrow with a lead of ord-

unce stores for the squadron, and the mail. The following is a list of the United States ship Night.

Communier—Pavid B. Horne. First Officer—Abram T. Beland Second Officer—Eugene Blande Pilot—Thomas Stevens.

TRIUMPHS OF ONE WEEK.

following each other that the events of a week ago se they are really only days. The news of the follow

Ox SUNDAY, APRIL 27, we received the news that the back a body of rebels which acted as rea nt Gwinn, of the United States Navy, in com work, and half a mile of the rebei military telegraph line. The rebels hastily retreated after a short skirmish.

MONDAY, APRIL 28 .- Received news of the capture of

General McClellan captured a lonette fortide front of Yorktown, driving the rebels out at a charge, This capture was also effected on Saturday, April 26. Gen. Ranks reported our troops in possess

reconnoissance met a foraging party outside of Monterey recommerce met a lorder, and after a skirmsh in which five rebels were killed, including one major, captured nineteen prisoners, putting the rest to flight.

Major Duncan, of Gen. Canby's staff, with a small force,

routing them entirely after a spirited fight. THURSDAY, MAY 1 .- Received the news that a skirmleh had taken place within a few miles of Corinth, between one of the advance brigades of Gen. Halleck's army and the rebels. The Union army was victorious. D

Halleck had a skirmish with the rebels at Purdy ; drove them through the town, which the Union troops took possession of; burnt two bridges and ran a locometive nto the river. This action cut off all communication be.

Received the intelligence through rebel sources tha Fort Macon had been surrendered after a lengthy born bardment. Date of surrender, Saturday April 26. General Mitchel telegraphed that his forces had skirmished. with and routed the rebels at Bridgeport, Ala., capturing the place. Date of fight Wednesday, April 30. General Halleck reported that Major Hubbard, with one hundre and fifty of the First Missouri Volunteers, had defeated Colonels Coffee and Stearnweight, with a force of six hundred Indians, at Neosho, capturing sixty-two prisoners and seventy-six horses. Date of conflict Saturday, April

his skirmish of Wednesday, his troops crossed from the island to the mainland, captured two cannon and their ammunition. The rebels retreated in great confusion without again offering battle. The evacuation of Corinth reported in the South. No official account thereof received from our troops. Baton Rouge reported once more in the possession of the Union troops. As the news is from a secession source, the date has not reached us.
Sunday, May 4.—Received full particulars of the battle

by the rebels as a victory for their forces. It has since

The arrival of the Santiago de Cuba brings intelligence of the capture of the rebel steamer Isabel, or Elia War-

without a name, &c.

The arrival of the Empire City reports the capture of the contraband steamer Nostra Signora de Regla.

The captured rebel steamers Bermuda and Florida arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday, May 3.

SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 4.—Yorktown evacuated by session of the ramparts, guns, ammunition, camp equipage, corraking, and his troops in full pursuit of the retreating robels. the rebeis. General Mcclellan reports his forces in pos-

General Paine made a reconnoissance to Farmington, Mississippi; met, fought with and defeated four thousand five hundred rebels, and captured the position, some

An artillery recontelseance destroyed two troutle An artillery recontessance destroyed two tresties bridges and some track of the Memphis and Charleston Emilrosd at Glendale, Miss. Bate May 3.

If our readers will glance once more through the above list they will see that April 26, 1862, is an important way in the annals of our country's history. On that day both New Orleans and Fort Macon were surrentered to the Union troops, Staunton was occupied by our forces, and other lictories attended our arms a other parts of the 6